85TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
2d Session } { No. 1549

TO FACILITATE THE ADMISSION INTO THE UNITED STATES OF CERTAIN ALIENS

MARCH 25, 1958.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed

Mr. HYDE, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. J. Res. 576]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 576) to facilitate the admission into the United States of certain aliens, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the joint resolution do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

On page 1, after the enacting clause, insert new sections 1, 2, and 3 to read as follows:

That, for the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Santiago S. Nazareta shall be held and considered to be the alien minor child of Blas N. Nazareta, a citizen of the United States.

Sec. 2. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 202 (a) and (b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Mrs. Dudley Anthony Rhodes, nee Mary Grundy, shall be held to be a native of Great Britain for immigration purposes.

Sec. 3. For the purposes of section 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Artemio N. Jangaon shall be held and considered to be the minor alien child of Master Sergeant Epimaco B. Jangaon, a citizen of the United States.

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On page 1, line 3, strike out the words "That, for" and substitute in lieu thereof "Sec. 4. For".

On page 1, line 8, strike out "Sec. 2." and substitute "Sec. 5."

On page 2, line 3, strike out "Sec. 3." and substitute "Sec. 6."

On page 2, line 8, strike out "Sec. 4." and substitute "Sec. 7."

On page 2, line 13, strike out "Sec. 5." and substitute "Sec. 8."

On page 2, line 18, strike out "Sec. 6." and substitute "Sec. 9."

On page 2, after line 22, insert a new section 10 to read as follows:

> Sec. 10. For the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Yurdann Atakan shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien minor child of Charles D. LaRue, a citizen of the United States.

On page 2, line 23, strike out "Sec. 7." and substitute "Sec. 11."

On page 3, after line 2, insert a new section 12 to read as follows:

> Sec. 12. For the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Joritta Dapilmoto and Lebrada Dapilmoto shall be held and considered to be the alien minor children of Sergeant First Class Guadioso Dapilmoto, a citizen of the United States.

On page 3, line 3, strike out "Sec. 8." and substitute "Sec. 13."

On page 3, line 7, after "January" strike out "9" and substitute "7".

On page 3, line 8, strike out "Sec. 9." and substitute "Sec. 14."

On page 3, line 13, strike out "Sec. 10." and substitute "Sec. 15."

On page 3, after line 16, insert a new section 16 to read as follows:

> SEC. 16. For the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor child, Michele Attanasio shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Mr. and Mrs. Jerome G. Attanasio, citizens of the United States.

On page 3, line 17, strike out "Sec. 11." and substitute "Sec. 17.".

PURPOSE OF THE JOINT RESOLUTION

The purpose of the joint resolution, as amended, is to facilitate the admission into the United States of 18 persons. The purpose of the amendment is to include the names of the beneficiaries of six private bills which were considered by the committee after the introduction of House Joint Resolution 576. The resolution has been further amended to renumber the sections appropriately and to correct an error in drafting.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The committee, desiring to lighten the burden of the Chief Executive and to shorten the time required for the consideration of Private Calendars on the floor of the House, has decided to include the names of several beneficiaries of pending bills in one joint resolution, after having considered each of the cases on their individual merits and having acquainted themselves with all the facts pertinent to each case.

The beneficiaries of this legislation were the subjects of individual bills and are included in the joint resolution, as amended, as follows:

H. R. 1308, by Mr. Baldwin. Section 1: Providing for nonquota status under the provisions of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, in the case of the adult son of a United States citizen.

H. R. 1432, by Mr. Hagen. Section 2: Providing that, notwithstanding the provisions of section 202 (a) and (b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, a native of India be considered to be a native of Great Britain.

H. R. 1522, by Mr. King. Section 3: Providing for nonquota status under the provisions of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act in behalf of the adult son of a United States citizen.

H. R. 1743, by Mr. Roosevelt. Section 4: Providing that the adopted child of United States citizens be considered to be their natural-born alien child.

H. R. 2047, by Mr. Bartlett. Section 5: Providing that two adopted children of United States citizens be considered to be their natural-born alien children.

H. R. 2625, by Mr. Clark. Section 6 and section 7: Providing that the 18 and 21 year-old adopted children of United States citizens be held to be their natural-born alien children and that the adult beneficiary be considered to be a minor.

H. R. 2766, by Mr. Young. Section 8: Providing that the adopted child of a United States citizen be considered to be his natural-born alien child.

H. R. 3285, by Mr. Fino. Section 9: Providing that the adopted child of United States citizens be considered to be their natural-born alien child.

H. R. 3464, by Mr. Moss. Section 10: Providing that the 22-year-old stepchild of a United States citizen be considered to be his minor alien child.

H. R. 6670, by Mr. Fino. Section 11: Providing that the adopted child of United States citizens be considered to be their natural-born alien child.

H. R. 6671, by Mr. Kilday. Section 12: Providing for nonquota status under the provisions of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act in the cases of two adult daughters of a United States citizen.

H. R. 7207, by Mr. Roosevelt. Section 13: Providing that a native of Yugoslavia be considered to be the minor daughter of her natural father in whose behalf a visa petition granting him first preference status was approved by the Attorney General on January 7, 1957.

H. R. 7755, by Mr. Zablocki. Section 14: Providing that the adopted child of a United States citizen be considered to be his natural-born alien child.

H. R. 8937, by Mr. Fulton. Section 15: Providing that the 21-year-old son of a lawfully resident alien shall be considered to be a minor.

H. R. 8966, by Mr. Cramer. Section 16: Providing that the adopted child of United States citizens be considered to be their natural-born alien child.

Section 17 of the joint resolution, as amended, is customary language included in resolutions of this type, and provides that no natural parent of the adopted beneficiaries of this act shall, by virtue of such parentage, be accorded any right, privilege, or status under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

The facts in each case are printed below in the order that those cases appear in H. J. Res. 576, as amended.

H. R. 1308, by Mr. Baldwin—Santiago S. Nazareta

The beneficiary is a 27-year-old native and citizen of the Philippine Islands who is unmarried. His father is a United States citizen and his mother and eight brothers and sisters migrated to the United States in 1953. The beneficiary was unable to accompany them because he was over 21 and no longer entitled to nonquota status.

The pertinent facts in this case are contained in a letter dated August 16, 1956, from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary regarding a bill then pending for the relief of the same person. That letter and accompanying memorandum read as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington 25, D. C., August 6, 1958.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington 25, D. C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H. R. 10551) for the relief of Santiago S. Nazareta, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the San Francisco, Calif., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill is intended to confer nonquota status upon the beneficiary pursuant to sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act by providing that he shall be considered the natural-born alien minor child of Blas N. Nazareta, a citizen of the United States.

As a quota immigrant, this beneficiary would be chargeable to the quota for the Philippine Islands.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

Enclosure.

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE SANTIAGO S. NAZARETA, BENEFICIARY OF H. R. 10551

Information concerning the case was obtained from Blas Nielo Nazareta, father of the beneficiary, Santiago S. Nazareta.

Santiago S. Nazareta, whose full name is Santiago Santos Nazareta, a citizen of the Philippine Islands, was born on July 25, 1930, at Manila, Philippine Islands. He has never married and resides at 1677–A Herron Paco, Manila, Philippine Islands. He has never been in this country.

The beneficiary completed elementary and high school and in 1953 was graduated from the University of the East in Manila with a degree in commerce and finance. Due to economic conditions prevailing there he has been unable to secure employment and depends upon his father for support.

Mr. Blas Nielo Nazareta, father of the beneficiary, is the interested party in this case. He was born on February 3, 1902, at Manila, Philippine Islands, and became a citizen of the United States by naturalization at Angeles, Pampanga, Philippine Islands, on August 29, 1946, Certificate No. OM–28634, while a member of the United States Army. He served in the army from June 8, 1923, until June 1953, at which time he retired as master sergeant with a pension of $228 monthly. He married Carmen Santos, a Filipino, on March 30, 1929, at Fort William McKinley, Philippine Islands, and they have nine children born in the Philippines. In January 1953, Mr. Nazareta brought his family to the United States and they now reside at 807 Carpino Street in Pittsburg, Calif. The beneficiary was unable to accompany the family as he was over 21 years of age and could not qualify as a nonquota immigrant.

The interested party is employed as a custodian by the Western California Canning Co. in Pittsburg, Calif., at a salary of $75 each week. His wife also works for that company, and earns $38 weekly. Two of their sons are serving in the United States Army and Mrs. Nazareta receives allotment checks from them for a total of $100 each month. Mr. Nazareta states they own their home at 807 Carpino Street and it is valued at $10,000. They also have furniture valued at $2,000, and a car worth $1,450. They have but $5 in a bank account. The beneficiary is sent $50 each month for his support. The interested party states it is the beneficiary's ambition to be permitted to enter the United States and join the United States Army as a career.

The Director of the Visa Office, Department of State, submitted the following report on this legislation:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 29, 1956.

In reply refer to VO 150, Nazareta, Santiago S.

The Honorable EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CELLER: I refer to your letter of April 23, 1956 requesting a report of the facts in the case of Santiago S. Nazareta, the beneficiary of H. R. 10551 which was introduced by Mr. Baldwin on April 16, 1956.

The files of the Department contain a report dated June 12, 1956, from the Embassy at Manila, containing the following information:

> Mr. Santiago S. Nazareta was born at Paco, Manila, Philippines on July 25, 1930. His father is Blas N. Nazareta, a naturalized American citizen, and his mother is Carmen Santos Nazareta, apparently a citizen of the Philippines.

Mr. Blas N. Nazareta was naturalized at Angeles, Pampanga, Philippines, on August 29, 1946, certificate of naturalization No. OM–28634.

As a result of an application for registration, Santiago is currently on the Philippine quota waiting list as of June 23, 1953, the date this application was received at this office. He has fourth preference status under the Philippine quota as a result of the approval, by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, of visa petition VP 13–7021, on December 10, 1953. This petition was filed in his behalf by Mr. Blas N. Nazareta on September 18, 1953.

Mr. Nazareta may reasonably expect a waiting period of indefinite duration as the Philippine quota is heavily oversubscribed in the first three preference categories.

In the event that the proposed legislation should be enacted, the Consular Officer will be able to give prompt consideration to Mr. Nazareta's visa application as a nonquota immigrant provided that he is at that time the beneficiary of an approved petition according him such status.

Sincerely yours,

ROLLAND WELCH,
Director, Visa Office.

Mr. Baldwin, the author of H. R. 1308, appeared before a subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary and testified in support of his bill, as follows:

Mr. Chairman, I very much appreciate the opportunity to appear before your committee to testify in favor of H. R. 1308, a private bill which I have introduced for the relief of Santiago S. Nazareta.

This private bill would enable Santiago S. Nazareta to rejoin his parents and his brothers and sisters, who live in the United States at 807 Carpino Avenue, Pittsburg, Calif. His father, Blas N. Nazareta, became a citizen of the United States by naturalization in 1946 while a member of the United States Army. In 1953 he retired as a master sergeant from the Army and brought his family to the United States. His family consists of nine children. However, Santiago S. Nazareta could not accompany his father and mother and brothers and sisters because he had reached the age of 21 and could not qualify as a nonquota immigrant.

It seems only just and proper that this bill be passed to enable him to rejoin his family.

Santiago S. Nazareta has completed elementary and high school, and in 1953 was graduated from the University of the East in Manila with a degree in commerce and finance. However, due to economic conditions prevailing in Manila, he has been unable to secure employment, and depends upon his father for support. His father sends him $50 each month for support. It would obviously be more satisfactory and more economical for this family if this son were living in the same household with his father and mother and brothers and sisters, as distinct from living in a separate location. It

is the beneficiary's ambition to be permitted to enter the United States and join the United States Army as a career, which would be following in his father's footsteps.

I should like to urge favorable action upon this private bill, as I believe it is highly meritorious.

H. R. 1432, by Mr. Hagen—Mrs. Dudley Anthony Rhodes, nee Mary Grundy

The beneficiary is a 32-year-old native of India who desires to migrate to the United States with her husband, a native of Pakistan, and their 3 children 1 of whom was born in Pakistan and the other 2 in Great Britain. They appear to be eligible to enter the United States but the beneficiary is chargeable to the quota for India and is unable to obtain an immigrant visa in order to accompany them.

The pertinent facts in this case are contained in a letter from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary dated May 27, 1957. That letter and accompanying memorandum read as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., May 27, 1957.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H. R. 1432) for the relief of Mrs. Dudley Anthony Rhodes, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Los Angeles, Calif., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would permit the beneficiary to be charged to the quota for Great Britain notwithstanding the fact that she was born in India and is chargeable to the quota for that country under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING,
Commissioner.

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE MRS. DUDLEY ANTHONY RHODES, BENEFICIARY OF H. R. 1432

Information concerning this case was obtained from Mr. and Mrs. John Strauss, friends of the beneficiary.

Mrs. Dudley Anthony Rhodes, nee Mary Grundy, is a native of India and citizen of Great Britain. She is now about 35 years of age. According to information furnished by her to Mr. and Mrs. Strauss, the beneficiary is 50 percent East Indian. She is married to Dudley Anthony Rhodes and they have three minor children. The beneficiary's husband was born in Pakistan and their children were born in England. The family resides at 14 Poulton Street, Swindon, Wiltshire,

England. Additional information concerning the beneficiary, her husband and their children is not known to Mr. and Mrs. Strauss. The beneficiary was refused an immigrant visa by the American Consul at London, England, on June 7, 1956, for the reason that the quota for India is oversubscribed. The Committee may desire to request the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, Department of State, to secure information in this connection.

John Strauss and his wife, Bertha Strauss, nee Nord, are natives and citizens of the United States, born August 13, 1905, and June 19, 1912, respectively. They have three minor children and reside at 21225 Wegis Road, Bakersfield, Calif. Mr. Strauss is a farmer and general contractor and has an annual income of approximately $6,000. They have assets valued at $23,000 including their home, savings, personal effects, and farm machinery.

The Director of the Visa Office, Department of State, submitted the following report on this bill:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 30, 1957.

In reply refer to
VO 150 RHODES, Dudley A.

The Honorable EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CELLER: I refer to your letter of February 13, 1957, requesting a report in the case of Mrs. Dudley Anthony Rhodes, beneficiary of H. R. 1432, 85th Congress, introduced, by Mr. Hagen on January 3, 1957.

A report dated April 4, 1957, has been received from the Embassy at London, England, furnishing the following information regarding Mrs. Rhodes.

Mrs. Rhodes, who was born Mary Elizabeth Grundy on February 25, 1926, in the United Provinces, India, has submitted all required personal documentation and final action on her case is awaiting the receipt of a quota number for her use. Necessary clearances have been obtained and so far as the Embassy can determine, prior to a medical examination and a final interview, she is not ineligible for a visa under section 212 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Mrs. Rhodes has been charged to the nonpreference portion of the Indian quota with a registration priority date of March 29, 1955, since information made available to this office shows that her paternal grandmother was Indian and her maternal grandmother was Sinhalese. She is, therefore, attributable by one-half of her ancestry to peoples indigenous to the Asiatic Pacific Triangle.

Mr. Rhodes is chargeable to the quota for Pakistan by virtue of his birth in that country. The Rhodes' eldest child, age nine, was also born in Pakistan and their remaining two children were born in England. Necessary personal

documents have been submitted by Mr. Rhodes and the children. It is possible that Mr. Rhodes can be charged to the British quota in accordance with the provisions of section 202 (a) (4), but this point has never been determined, since the Pakistan quota was undersubscribed at the time he filed his visa application in 1955. There is insufficient information on file to make such a determination at this time.

Owing to the heavily oversubscribed condition of the Indian quota to which Mrs. Rhodes is chargeable, she will encounter an indefinite delay before it will be possible for the consul to issue her a visa.

Mr. Rhodes and the child born in Pakistan should not encounter much, if any, delay in having Pakistan quota numbers allotted for their use. Quota numbers within the quota for the Asia-Pacific Triangle should also become available without delay for the children born in England.

Accordingly, if legislation along the lines of H. R. 1432 on behalf of Mrs. Rhodes should be enacted, the family should be able to have prompt action taken upon their applications for visas.

Sincerely yours,

ROLLAND WELCH,
Director, Visa Office.

Mr. Hagen, the author of H. R. 1432, appeared before a subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary and testified in support of his bill, as follows:

Mr. Chairman, I appear before your committee today in support of my bill, H. R. 1432, which would permit Mrs. Dudley A. Rhodes of Swindon, Wiltshire, England, to enter the United States chargeable to the Great Britain quota notwithstanding the fact that she is chargeable to the quota of India.

I consider this to be an extremely worthy case. It was brought to my attention by residents of my congressional district who are interested in the admission of the Rhodes family. As I understand it, Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes together with their three children were prepared to immigrate here in 1956 until it was discovered that Mrs. Rhodes was ineligible for a visa due to the fact that she is one-half East Indian. Under the immigration statutes she cannot be charged to her husband's quota or the quotas for the areas where her parents were born in view of section 202 (a) (5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act which prohibits such admission for an alien whose ancestry is attributable by one-half or more to peoples indigenous to the Asiatic-Pacific area.

This section has worked a serious hardship on the Rhodes family. If Mrs. Rhodes were 25 percent or even 40 percent Indian she would be immediately admissible. As it is now, the family is reluctant to immigrate because the mother is ineligible.

This case has the support of the National Association of Evangelicals, among others, and I would respectfully urge your favorable consideration. Should you desire additional information, I have at hand my full file in the case.

H. R. 1522, by Mr. King—Artemio N. Jangaon

The beneficiary is a 24-year-old native of the Philippine Islands who is unmarried. He is the son of a United States citizen serviceman who is presently stationed at Fort MacArthur, Calif. His mother and four of his brothers and sisters are lawfully resident aliens in the United States and the two youngest children in this family are United States citizens. The beneficiary was unable to accompany them to the United States because he was over 21 when they migrated to this country. He resides in the Philippine Islands with his two married sisters.

The pertinent facts in this case are contained in a letter dated September 13, 1956, from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, regarding a bill then pending for the relief of the same person. That letter and accompanying memorandum read as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington 25, D. C., September 3, 1956.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington 25, D. C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H. R. 11884) for the relief of Artemio N. Jangaon, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Los Angeles, Calif., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would confer the status of a nonquota immigrant upon the beneficiary by providing that he shall be considered to be the minor alien child of a citizen of the United States.

As a quota immigrant the beneficiary would be chargeable to the quota for the Philippine Islands.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING,
Commissioner.

Enclosure.

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE ARTEMIO N. JANGAON, BENEFICIARY OF H. R. 11884

Information concerning the case was obtained from Mr. Epimaco Jangaon, the father of the beneficiary.

Artemio Navia Jangaon, a native citizen of the Philippine Islands, was born on April 7, 1933. He is single and is entirely dependent for his support upon family assistance. He lives with two married sisters and their families at No. 383 Hipodromo, Santa Mesa, Manila, Philippine Islands. His father contributes $50 monthly to the beneficiary, and he receives food and lodging without cost from his sisters. The beneficiary completed his third year of schooling at Adamson University, Manila, Philippine Islands, in June

1956, and expects to graduate in 1958. He owns no assets other than personal effects.

Mr. Epimaco Jangaon, the father of the beneficiary, is a career member of the United States Army. He has served honorably in that organization since December 12, 1922, and is now stationed at Fort MacArthur, Calif. He is a noncommissioned officer and receives a monthly salary of $468. He and his wife have 9 children ranging in age from 7 to 28 years. The three oldest children, including the beneficiary, reside in the Philippine Islands and are citizens of that country. Mrs. Jangaon and the 6 younger children live with Mr. Jangaon at 3101 Kerchkoff Avenue, San Pedro, Calif. Mr. Jangaon and the 2 youngest children are citizens of the United States. Mrs. Jangaon and four of their children are citizens of the Philippine Islands and lawfully resident in the United States. All are dependent for their support upon the earnings of Mr. Jangaon. The family owns assets valued at $6,000, including bank deposits, an automobile, home furnishings, and a family residence in Manila, Philippine Islands.

The Director of the Visa Office, Department of State, submitted the following report on this legislation:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, October 30, 1956.

In reply refer to VO 150 Jangaon, Artemio N.

The Honorable EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CELLER: I refer to your letter of June 25, 1956, requesting a report of the facts in the case of Artemio N. Jangaon, beneficiary of H. R. 11884, introduced by Mr. King on June 20, 1956.

A report dated October 18, 1956, has been received from the Embassy at Manila, Philippine Islands, containing the following information:

A thorough search of the files failed to reveal any application made by Artemio N. Jangaon, born at Fort Mills, Corregidor, on April 7, 1933. A review of the inactive nonquota file of Paz N. Jangaon, the mother of Artemio, reveals that VP 447824 was approved for nonquota status for Paz N., Artemio, Roberto, Edilberto, Rogelio, and Carmelita Jangaon on April 23, 1951. Artemio is listed as having been born on April 7, 1933. There is no record to indicate why Artemio did not make an application for a nonquota visa during the period of time that this petition was valid.

Artemio was also included by his father, Epimaco Jangaon on VP 17–5918 approved on March 30, 1955, but Artemio's name had been lined through as he was over 21 years of age.

On October 9, 1956 Artemio called at the Embassy in response to a letter and filed an application for an immigrant visa. From a study of this application it is apparent that he is chargeable to the Philippine quota and may be eligible for fourth preference status as soon as the appropriate petition is received.

Artemio is currently registered on the nonpreference portion of the Philippine quota as of October 9, 1956, the date on which his application was received.

In view of the oversubscribed condition of the Philippine quota, Mr. Jangaon will encounter an indefinite wait before it will be possible to issue him a fourth preference or nonpreference immigrant visa.

However, if legislation is enacted along the lines of H. R. 11884, it will be possible for the counsul to take prompt action in the case.

Sincerely yours,

ROLLAND WELCH,
Director, Visa Office.

Representative King, the author of H. R. 1522, appeared before a subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary and testified in support of his bill, as follows:

H. R. 1522 is for the relief of Artemio N. Jangaon, who was born at Fort Mill, Corregidor, April 7, 1933, and presently resides at 383 Hipodromo, Santa Mesa, Manila, Philippine Islands.

Mr. Epimaco Jangaon, the father of the beneficiary, is a career member of the United States Army, where he has served honorably since December 12, 1922, and is now stationed at Fort MacArthur, California.

He and his wife have 9 children ranging in age from 7 to 28 years. Mrs. Jangaon and the six younger children live with Mr. Jangaon at 3101 Kerckhoff Avenue, San Pedro, California. Mr. Jangaon and the two youngest children are citizens of the United States. Mrs. Jangaon and four of their children are citizens of the Philippine Islands and lawfully reside in the United States. All are dependent for their support upon the earnings of Mr. Jangaon.

Unfortunately, at the time the other members of the family were admitted to the United States, Artemio was excluded as he was no longer a minor.

The father desires all of his boys to join the Armed Services as they reach the required age, and Artemio is eager to join the United States Navy. He expects to graduate from Adamson University, Manila, Philippine Islands, this year, and I believe the facts and circumstances in connection with this bill would warrant enactment of the legislation.

Mr. King also submitted the following letters in support of his bill:

JUNE 12, 1956.

Hon. CECIL R. KING,
House of Representatives,
Washington 25, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I received your letter enclosing the report from the Commander of the Department of the Navy, concerning the desire of my son to join the United States Navy. Basing on that report, it is evident that my son has a very slim chance of entering the U. S. Navy this year, so I have decided that it is best for him to join me and my family here at the earliest date possible, so that he can enlist in the Armed Forces of the United States. Knowing from previous

experience that it will be difficult for my son to obtain a visa on a non-quota basis, I am once more imploring your assistance in this matter. Enclosed is a clipping which shows a case parallel to that of my son Artemio.

We are indeed very thankful for the kind help you are giving us and any further assistance you could give us will be gratefully appreciated.

Very sincerely yours,

EPIMACO B. JANGAON,
Master Sergeant RA6614733,
3101 Kerckoff Ave., San Pedro, Calif.

DALISAY COMES HOME, CRUZ FAMILY UNITED

SAN FRANCISCO, December 31.—M. Sgt. Antonio W. Cruz had all 8 members of his family together Saturday for the first time in more than 7 years.

Dalisay Cruz, his 23-year-old daughter, arrived from Manila, P. I., Thursday aboard the transport General Barrett. In order to finish her education, she had remained at Manila when the family came to the United States in 1948.

Two years ago the much decorated soldier failed to get her a visa because she was too old to enter as a dependent. A special congressional bill last August finally allowed her entry.

On hand to meet her were the sergeant and his wife, Maura, and their five other children, Aurora, 8; Antonio Jr., 15; Dolores, 17; Benjamin, 19; and Lydia, 21.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,
BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL,
Washington, D. C., May 25, 1956.

Hon. CECIL R. KING,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. KING: This is in further reply to your letter of May 14, 1956, concerning the enlistment of Mr. Artemio N. Jangaon in the United States Navy.

At the present time the Navy can utilize the services of only a limited number of male citizens of the Philippines for enlistment in the United States Navy in the steward program. There are, however, thousands of male citizens of the Philippines who have applied for enlistment and a great number of men anxious to apply. In fairness to everyone concerned, a waiting list has been established on a "first come, first served" basis. Those applicants found tentatively acceptable are being placed on the waiting list in order of application. Presently, applicants found fully qualified are being enlisted after having been on the waiting list for a period of over a year.

The Commander, Naval Forces, Philippines, has been given complete authorization concerning the maintaining of the priority list for enlistment and ultimate enlistment processing of male citizens of the Republic of the Philippines. It is the policy of the Navy that inter-

cession will not be made on behalf of any individual in an attempt to advance the individual on the waiting list and thereby cause a grave injustice to be inflicted on applicants who have been patiently waiting for their names to come up first on the list.

In the event that Mr. Jangaon could gain legal entry into the United States and make declaration of intent to become a citizen, he would be eligible to apply for enlistment within the United States. If circumstances prevent him from coming to the United States, he should be advised to contact the Commander, Naval Forces, Philippines, for complete information concerning enlistment in the steward program.

Mr. Jangaon's interest in the United States Navy is appreciated and it is hoped that the foregoing will be of help to you in replying to your constituent.

By direction of Chief of Naval Personnel:

Sincerely yours,

R. L. MOHLE,
Commander, United States Navy,
Head, Standards and Policy Branch,
Recruiting Division.

H. R. 1743, by Mr. Roosevelt—Polytimi D. Alevizos

The beneficiary is a 12-year-old native and citizen of Greece who resides in that country with her natural parents. She was adopted in Greece in 1955 by citizens of the United States.

The pertinent facts in this case are contained in a letter dated August 16, 1957, from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. That letter and accompanying memorandum read as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington 25, D. C., August 16, 1957.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington 25, D. C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H. R. 1743) for the relief of Polytimi D. Alevizos, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Los Angeles, Calif. office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would provide that, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the beneficiary shall be considered to be the natural born minor alien child of American citizens. The bill is apparently intended to confer nonquota status upon the alien child pursuant to sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, by providing that the beneficiary shall be considered to be the natural born alien child of United States citizens.

As a quota immigrant the beneficiary would be chargeable to the quota for Greece.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

Enclosure.

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE POLYTIMI D. ALEVIZOS, BENEFICIARY OF H. R. 1743

Information concerning this case was obtained from Mr. Bill Louie Morris, the beneficiary's adoptive father.

Polytimi D. Alevizos, a native and citizen of Greece, was born on December 5, 1945. She has never been in the United States. She resides with her natural parents at Selemna, Tripolis, Greece. Miss Alevizos is a student and is supported by her parents. She was adopted in the Superior Court of Athens, Greece on July 28, 1955, by Mr. and Mrs. Bill Louie Morris, the parties interested in her case. Her natural parents, 2 brothers and 3 sisters, natives and citizens of Greece, live in that country.

Mr. and Mrs. Bill Louie Morris are naturalized United States citizens and reside at 860 Olive Avenue, Holtville, Calif. Mr. Morris, whose true name is Vasilios Leonida Margaritis, was born at Katsarou, Messinias, Greece, on January 1, 1900. Mrs. Morris, nee Kostantouro, was born at Selemna, Tripolis, Greece, on September 19, 1913. They were married in Los Angeles, Calif., on October 29, 1933. Mr. Morris has testified that this is their only marriage and that they have never had any children of their own. He is a farmer and receives a monthly income of $605. Mr. and Mrs. Morris own assets valued at $169,000, which consist of a 140-acre farm, their home, investments, and savings.

Mr. Bill Louie Morris, as one of four partners of the Morris Fruit Co., 766 Market Street, Los Angeles, Calif., was arrested by the United States Marshal on March 18, 1948, for illegal interstate shipment of lemons. The partnership was fined $600.

The Director of the Visa Office, Department of State, reported on this legislation, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 2, 1957.

In reply refer to VO 150 Alevizos, Polytimi D.

The Honorable EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CELLER: I refer to your letter of May 14, 1957, request- a report in the case of Polytimi D. Alevizos, beneficiary of H. R. 1743 85th Congress introduced by Mr. Roosevelt on January 3, 1957.

Information received from the Embassy at Athens, Greece, indicates that there is no reason to believe that the child referred to would not be eligible to receive a visa if legislation along the lines of H. R. 1743 should be enacted on her behalf. Otherwise she will encounter an indeterminate wait of possibly many years before it will become possible to issue her a visa in view of the heavily oversubscribed condition of the Greek quota.

Sincerely yours,

ROLLAND WELCH,
Director, Visa Office.

Mr. Roosevelt, the author of H. R. 1743, appeared before a subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary and testified in support of his bill, as follows:

> Mr. Chairman, H. R. 1743, for the relief of Polytimi Alevizos, was introduced by me in an effort to bring to the United States a Greek minor child who has been legally adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Bill Morris, American citizens. A copy of the legal adoption is herewith presented for your files.
>
> Polytimi has been unable to qualify for a visa under either the Refugee Relief Act or Public Law 85–316, passed last year, due to the fact that both of her parents are living and she resides with them in Greece. I offer for your information a report dated September 28, 1957, from the American Consul General at Athens confirming this fact.
>
> It is indicated that the natural parents are also the parents of five other children; that they lack financial means to support and educate them, and that they consented freely to Polytimi's adoption in order that she may have an opportunity for a more fruitful life.
>
> The Consul General likewise states that though the child is classified as a fourth preference quota immigrant, this quota is so heavily oversubscribed that she is confronted with an indefinite waiting period before she can join her adoptive parents.
>
> I respectfully urge the sympathetic and favorable consideration of this committee of H. R. 1743.

THE FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
AMERICAN EMBASSY, CONSULAR SECTION,
Athens, Greece, September 28, 1957.

Hon. JAMES ROOSEVELT,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. ROOSEVELT: Reference is made to your letter of September 16, 1957, regarding the case of Polytimi D. Alevizos, the adopted child of Mr. and Mrs. Bill Morris, of 860 Olive Avenue, Holtville, Calif.

Since information contained in the Embassy's files indicates that both of the natural parents of Polytimi Alevizos are still living and that the child is residing with them in Greece, it does not appear that the child qualifies for a nonquota visa under section 4 of Public Law 85–316, which relates to eligible orphans. It also appears that she cannot be considered under section 2 of the new law, which relates to adopted children who have been in the legal custody of, and have resided with, the adopting parent or parents for at least 2 years. Therefore, she will continue to be classified as a fourth preference quota immigrant under the Immigration and Nationality Act, with a priority date of August 22, 1953.

Although the new legislation may make it possible to issue some fourth preference and nonpreference Greek quota immigrant visas, the numbers will of course have to be allotted chronologically ac-

cording to registration priority. In view of the great many fourth preference applicants registered before August 22, 1953, it appears that Mr. and Mrs. Morris must continue to expect an indefinite waiting period before Polytimi can join them in the United States.

I regret that I cannot give more encouraging information regarding the issuance of a visa to this child.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH B. COSTANZO,
American Consul General.

H. R. 2047, by Mr. Bartlett—Sol Carrillo and Nelson Carrillo

The beneficiaries are natives and citizens of the Philippine Islands who are 17 and 18 years of age. They were adopted in 1947 by their United States citizen uncle and aunt and reside in the Philippines with their natural parents, but are supported by their adoptive parents.

The pertinent facts in this case are contained in a letter dated April 16, 1957, from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. That letter and accompanying memorandum read as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington 25, D. C., April 16, 1957.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives,
Washington 25, D. C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H. R. 2047) for the relief of Sol Carrillo and Nelson Carrillo, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiaries. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiaries by the Anchorage, Alaska, office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would confer nonquota status upon the beneficiaries pursuant to sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, by providing that they shall be considered the natural-born alien children of United States citizens.

As quota immigrants the beneficiaries would be chargeable to the quota for the Philippines.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE SOL CARRILLO AND NELSON CARRILLO, BENEFICIARIES OF H. R. 2047

Information concerning the cases was obtained from Mr. and Mrs. Fred Carrillo, the adoptive parents of the beneficiaries.

The beneficiaries, Sol and Nelson Carrillo, natives and citizens of the Philippines, were born in 1939 and 1940,

respectively. Neither has ever married. They reside with their natural parents in Kilibo, Aklan, the Philippines.

Sol Carrillo is in her second year at Aklan College in the Philippines. Nelson Carrillo is attending high school there. Neither has any income or assets.

Neither beneficiary has been in the United States. They were legally adopted in a Philippine court on July 7, 1947, by Mr. and Mrs. Fred Carrillo. Mr. Fred Carrillo is their natural father's brother.

Mr. Fred Carrillo is a native of the Philippines and became a naturalized citizen of the United States on April 11, 1947. His wife is a native born citizen of the United States. They have no children of their own but have previously adopted a child, now an adult, and are raising another child which has not been adopted. They contribute $75 a month toward the support of the beneficiaries.

Mr. Fred Carrillo is self-employed as a barber and earns about $4,000 a year. He and his wife own real property valued at about $20,000 and personal property valued at about $10,000.

The Director of the Visa Office, Department of State, submitted the followin g report on this bill:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 26, 1957.

In reply refer to VO 150: Carrillo, Sol

The Honorable EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Repressntatives.

DEAR MR. CELLER: I refer to your letter of February 15, 1957, requesting a report in the case of Sol Carrillo and Nelson Carrillo, beneficiaries of H. R. 2047, 85th Congress, introduced by Mr. Bartlett on January 5, 1957.

A report dated May 15, 1957, has been received from the Embassy at Manila, Phillppine Islands, stating that the files of that office contain no record of Sol and Nelson Carrillo. Although it would not be possible to ascertain the eligibility for visas of the children prior to their application for visas, the Embassy knows of no reason why they should not be found to qualify for visas if the proposed bill should be enacted making it possible to give prompt consideration to their applications for visas. Without the enactment of such legislation the children would face an indeterminate wait owing to the oversubscribed condition of the Philippine quota, before action could be taken in their cases.

Sincerely yours,

ROLLAND WELCH,
Director, Visa Office.

Mr. Bartlett, the author of H. R. 2047, submitted the following statement in support of his bill:

MARCH 7, 1958.

H. R. 2047 would allow the entry into the United States of Sol and Nelson Carrillo, sister and brother, as the natural-

born alien children of Mr. and Mrs. Fred K. Carrillo of Juneau, Alaska.

These young people were born in the Philippines to Mr. and Mrs. Bernardo Carrillo, the sister-in-law and brother of Fred Carrillo. On July 7, 1947, Sol and Nelson were adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Fred Carrillo in a court procedure at Banga, Capiz, Philippine Islands. The committee has been furnished with a copy of the adoption paper. Sol at that time was 8 and Nelson 7. They now are or soon will be 19 and 18, having been born in 1939 and 1940, respectively. It was the desire of the Fred Carrillos, having no children of their own and because the natural parents were unable through lack of funds to educate the children as desired, to adopt Sol and Nelson. Since the adoption 11 years ago, Fred Carrillo has been contributing $75 a month to the children's support.

The children reside with their natural parents at Kilibo, Aklan, in the Philippines.

Fred Carrillo, a native of the Philippines, became a naturalized American citizen on April 11, 1947, Mrs. Carrillo having been born in the United States. Several years ago the Carrillos adopted a child, who is now grown, and are raising another child. Mr. Carrillo is the owner and operator of the Coliseum Barber Shop and has a net income of about $4,000 a year. The Carrillos own real estate estimated at $20,000 and personal property in the neighborhood of $10,000.

I have known Fred Carrillo for about 20 years. He and Mrs. Carrillo are wonderfully fine people and highly respected citizens of the community of Juneau. They have all through the years since they adopted Sol and Nelson been financially responsible to them and have contributed generously to their support. They are very anxious that the children be brought to the United States so that they may give them the greatest opportunities possible to attend college and to become truly integral members of the family.

I do hope that H. R. 2047 may be approved.

H. R. 2625, by Mr. Clark—Amelia Ciccone and Maria Ciccone

The beneficiaries are sisters, natives and citizens of Italy, who are 18 and 21 years of age, respectively, who reside in Italy and are supported by their adoptive parents, citizens of the United States. Their natural parents are deceased.

The pertinent facts in this case are contained in a letter dated May 17, 1957, from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. That letter and accompanying memorandum read as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington 25, D. C., May 17, 1957.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington 25, D. C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H. R. 2625) for the relief of Maria and Amelia Ciccone, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning

respectively. Neither has ever married. They reside with their natural parents in Kilibo, Aklan, the Philippines.

Sol Carrillo is in her second year at Aklan College in the Philippines. Nelson Carrillo is attending high school there. Neither has any income or assets.

Neither beneficiary has been in the United States. They were legally adopted in a Philippine court on July 7, 1947, by Mr. and Mrs. Fred Carrillo. Mr. Fred Carrillo is their natural father's brother.

Mr. Fred Carrillo is a native of the Philippines and became a naturalized citizen of the United States on April 11, 1947. His wife is a native born citizen of the United States. They have no children of their own but have previously adopted a child, now an adult, and are raising another child which has not been adopted. They contribute $75 a month toward the support of the beneficiaries.

Mr. Fred Carrillo is self-employed as a barber and earns about $4,000 a year. He and his wife own real property valued at about $20,000 and personal property valued at about $10,000.

The Director of the Visa Office, Department of State, submitted the followin g report on this bill:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 26, 1957.

In reply refer to VO 150: Carrillo, Sol

The Honorable EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Repressntatives.

DEAR MR. CELLER: I refer to your letter of February 15, 1957, requesting a report in the case of Sol Carrillo and Nelson Carrillo, beneficiaries of H. R. 2047, 85th Congress, introduced by Mr. Bartlett on January 5, 1957.

A report dated May 15, 1957, has been received from the Embassy at Manila, Phillppine Islands, stating that the files of that office contain no record of Sol and Nelson Carrillo. Although it would not be possible to ascertain the eligibility for visas of the children prior to their application for visas, the Embassy knows of no reason why they should not be found to qualify for visas if the proposed bill should be enacted making it possible to give prompt consideration to their applications for visas. Without the enactment of such legislation the children would face an indeterminate wait owing to the oversubscribed condition of the Philippine quota, before action could be taken in their cases.

Sincerely yours,

ROLLAND WELCH,
Director, Visa Office.

Mr. Bartlett, the author of H. R. 2047, submitted the following statement in support of his bill:

MARCH 7, 1958.

H. R. 2047 would allow the entry into the United States of Sol and Nelson Carrillo, sister and brother, as the natural-

born alien children of Mr. and Mrs. Fred K. Carrillo of Juneau, Alaska.

These young people were born in the Philippines to Mr. and Mrs. Bernardo Carrillo, the sister-in-law and brother of Fred Carrillo. On July 7, 1947, Sol and Nelson were adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Fred Carrillo in a court procedure at Banga, Capiz, Philippine Islands. The committee has been furnished with a copy of the adoption paper. Sol at that time was 8 and Nelson 7. They now are or soon will be 19 and 18, having been born in 1939 and 1940, respectively. It was the desire of the Fred Carrillos, having no children of their own and because the natural parents were unable through lack of funds to educate the children as desired, to adopt Sol and Nelson. Since the adoption 11 years ago, Fred Carrillo has been contributing $75 a month to the children's support.

The children reside with their natural parents at Kilibo, Aklan, in the Philippines.

Fred Carrillo, a native of the Philippines, became a naturalized American citizen on April 11, 1947, Mrs. Carrillo having been born in the United States. Several years ago the Carrillos adopted a child, who is now grown, and are raising another child. Mr. Carrillo is the owner and operator of the Coliseum Barber Shop and has a net income of about $4,000 a year. The Carrillos own real estate estimated at $20,000 and personal property in the neighborhood of $10,000.

I have known Fred Carrillo for about 20 years. He and Mrs. Carrillo are wonderfully fine people and highly respected citizens of the community of Juneau. They have all through the years since they adopted Sol and Nelson been financially responsible to them and have contributed generously to their support. They are very anxious that the children be brought to the United States so that they may give them the greatest opportunities possible to attend college and to become truly integral members of the family.

I do hope that H. R. 2047 may be approved.

H. R. 2625, by Mr. Clark—Amelia Ciccone and Maria Ciccone

The beneficiaries are sisters, natives and citizens of Italy, who are 18 and 21 years of age, respectively, who reside in Italy and are supported by their adoptive parents, citizens of the United States. Their natural parents are deceased.

The pertinent facts in this case are contained in a letter dated May 17, 1957, from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. That letter and accompanying memorandum read as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington 25, D. C., May 17, 1957.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington 25, D. C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H. R. 2625) for the relief of Maria and Amelia Ciccone, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning

the beneficiaries. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiaries by the Philadelphia, Pa., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would confer nonquota status upon the 21- and 18-year-old adopted daughters of citizens of the United States. It is noted that both are described as minors in the bill.

As quota immigrants, the beneficiaries would be chargeable to the quota for Italy.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE MARIA AND AMELIA CICCONE, BENEFICIARIES OF H. R. 2625

Information concerning this case was obtained from Mr. and Mrs. David Ciccone, the adoptive parents of the beneficiaries.

Maria Ciccone, who was formerly known as Maria Battaglini, was born on April 12, 1936, in Pacentro, Aquila, Italy, and Amelia Ciccone, who was formerly known as Amelia Battaglini, was born on March 12, 1939, in Pacentro, Aquila, Italy. They are citizens of Italy and reside at the place of their birth. They have no assets. They are dependent upon their adoptive parents for support and in addition receive approximately 5,000 lira per annum from the Italian Government as assistance. The beneficiaries attended school in Italy for 7 years. Their natural parents are deceased. One brother resides in Canada. The beneficiaries were adopted by Mr. and Mrs. David Ciccone by court proceedings on March 11, 1954, in Abruzzi, Aquila, Italy.

Visa petitions filed by the adoptive parents to accord the beneficiaries fourth-preference status under the quota for Italy have been approved by this Service. However, the fourth-preference portion of such quota is oversubscribed.

David Ciccone, who is also known as Davide Ciccone, was born on August 27, 1901, in Pacentro, Aquila, Italy. He is a naturalized citizen of the United States. He married Lucia Battaglini, a naturalized citizen of the United States, on March 15, 1920, in Italy. This is their only marriage. They have no children of their own. Mr. and Mrs. Ciccone presently reside at 326 Beaver Avenue, West Aliquippa, Pa. Mr. Ciccone is employed as a bricklayer with the Jones & Laughlin Steel Co., Aliquippa, Pa., and earns $300 per month. He realizes $30 per month as rental income from a home. He has savings in the amount of $3,000 and owns a home valued at $20,000. His parents are deceased. His two brothers residing in the United States are naturalized citizens of this country.

Mrs. Lucia Ciccone was born on February 6, 1900, in Pacentro, Aquila, Italy. She is a housewife. Her parents are deceased. She is the great aunt of the beneficiaries.

The Director of the Visa Office, Department of State, submitted the following report on this legislation:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 2, 1957.

In reply refer to VO 150, Ciccone, Amelia

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CELLER: I refer to your letter of March 25, 1957, requesting a report in the cases of Maria and Amelia Ciccone, beneficiaries of H. R. 1625, 85th Congress, introduced by Mr. Clark on January 10, 1957.

A report dated June 6, 1957, has been received from the Consulate General at Naples, Italy, stating that there is no reason to believe that the children would not be eligible to receive visas if the proposed legislation is enacted on their behalf.

They are beneficiaries of an approved petition according them fourth preference immigrant status under the Italian quota. However, owing to the heavily oversubscribed condition of the quota, they will encounter an indeterminate wait before visas may be issued unless the proposed legislation is enacted for their relief.

It is noted that H. R. 2625 refers to the "minor children, Maria and Amelia Ciccone." Since Maria Ciccone was born April 12, 1936, and is therefore over 21 years of age, you may wish to consider amending the bill to eliminate the word "minor" before the word "children" in line 4 and to add the word "minor" between the words "alien" and "children" in line 6.

Sincerely yours,

ROLLAND WELCH,
Director, Visa Office.

Mr. Clark, the author of H. R. 2625, submitted the following statement in support of his bill:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., March 6, 1958.

H. R. 2625, FOR THE RELIEF OF MARIA AND AMELIA CICCONE

MEMBERS OF THE IMMIGRATION SUBCOMMITTEE: Mr. and Mrs. David Ciccone of 326 Beaver Avenue, West Aliquippa, Pa., in my congressional district adopted Maria and Amelia Battaglini by court proceedings on March 11, 1954. Their natural parents are deceased and they have no relatives in Italy. One brother lives in Canada. The Ciccones have no children of their own and are adequately able to support Maria and Amelia. They own their own home valued at $20,000 and have a savings account of several thousand dollars. Mr. Ciccone has an income of more than $300 a month. Mrs. Ciccone is the great aunt of the beneficiaries.

These girls are living alone in Italy and have no home there. The adoptive parents are very anxious that they be permitted to come to the United States to live as soon as possible.

I might add that I know the Ciccones personally and they are fine citizens.

I hope the committee will find it possible to act favorably on this bill.

H. R. 2766, By M. Young—Etsuko Yamada Hartwig

The beneficiary is a 20-year-old native and citizen of Japan who has been adopted by a citizen of the United States and his wife, a lawfully resident alien. The beneficiary resides in Japan with her uncle and is supported by her adoptive parents.

The pertinent facts in this case are contained in a letter dated May 17, 1957, from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. That letter and accompanying memorandum read as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington 25, D. C., May 17, 1957.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H. R. 2766) for the relief of Miss Etsuko Yamada Hartwig, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the San Antonio, Tex., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would confer nonquota status upon the alien child pursuant to sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, by providing that the child shall be considered the natural-born alien child of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Hartwig, citizens of the United States. It should be noted that Mr. Hartwig is a citizen of the United States and Mrs. Hartwig, a legal resident alien of the United States, is a citizen of Japan. The Committee may wish to amend the bill to delete the reference to Mrs. Hartwig.

As a quota immigrant the child would be chargeable to the quota for Japan.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE MISS ETSUKO YAMADA HARTWIG, BENEFICIARY OF H. R. 2766

Information concerning the case was obtained from Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Hartwig, the beneficiary's adoptive parents.

Miss Etsuko Yamada Hartwig, who was born on January 6, 1939, is a native and citizen of Japan. She is single and is living in Japan with her uncle, Saizi Yamada. In March 1957 she graduated from high school. She has never been in the United States.

Mrs. Samuel A. Hartwig, whose maiden name was Misako Yamada, was born in Japan on August 25, 1914, and is a

citizen of that country. She was first married in 1941 to Kintalo Mizologi, a native of Japan. They had no children of their own and in 1943 they adopted the beneficiary. In 1952 Mrs. Hartwig divorced her first husband, retaining custody of the child. She was married at the American Consulate in Yokohama in January 1953 to Mr. Samuel A. Hartwig, who was then stationed in Japan with the Army Transport Service. They have no children. Mrs. Hartwig was admitted to the United States for permanent residence at San Francisco, Calif., on July 1, 1954, and she now resides with her husband at 4002 Timon Blvd., Corpus Christi, Tex.

Mr. Hartwig, a native and citizen of the United States, was born on February 13, 1906. He was married two times prior to his present marriage. His first marriage was terminated by annulment and he was divorced from his second wife. He and his second wife had one daughter and she now lives with and is supported by her mother. He is employed as a tanker loading master and his average yearly income is approximately $6,000. His assets consist of bank deposits and Government bonds in the amount of $6,500 and personal property, including a trailer house, valued at about $7,500.

He has been supporting the beneficiary since he married her adoptive mother and he now sends her approximately $25 a month for her support. He adopted her in Japan in 1954. The beneficiary has expressed a desire to become a nurse and Mr. Hartwig advised that he has been assured by the officials of a nursing school in Corpus Christi that if she comes to the United States she will be accepted as a student as soon as she has acquired sufficient knowledge of the English language.

The Director of the Visa Office, Department of State, submitted the following report on this legislation:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 3, 1957.

The Honorable EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CELLER: I refer to your letter of March 25, 1957, requesting a report in the case of Etsuko Yamada Hartwig, beneficiary of H. R. 2766 85th Congress, introduced by Mr. Young on January 10, 1957.

A report dated June 20, 1957, has been received from the Consulate General at Yokohama, Japan, furnishing the following information in the case:

Miss Hartwig who is a Japanese national was adopted by Samuel Alfred Hartwig on January 27, 1954. She has been registered on the quota waiting list of this Consulate General since January 20, 1954, and was the beneficiary of Visa Petition VP13–9176 approved on April 21, 1954, granting her fourth preference quota status as the adopted daughter of an American citizen. This petition has now expired.

Because of Miss Hartwig's age (date of birth January 3, 1938) it was not possible for her case to be considered

under section 5 (a) of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953 during the period of validity of the Act. Under the Immigration and Nationality Act, the heavy oversubscription of the Japanese quota, including the fourth preference section, would seem to preclude consideration of Miss Hartwig's application for many years to come.

Sincerely yours,

ROLLAND WELCH,
Director, Visa Office.

Mr. Young, the author of H. R. 2766, appeared before a subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary and testified in support of his bill, as follows:

Gentlemen, this bill, H. R. 2766, asks that Miss Etsuko Yamada Hartwig be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Hartwig, citizens of the United States.

Let me give you briefly the history of this legislation.

Miss Etsuko Yamada Hartwig was born in Japan on January 3, 1938. On date of June 22, 1943, when she was 5 years old, she was formally adopted by Kintaro Mizorogi and his wife, Misako Yamada, Japanese nationals.

On July 22, 1953, Misako Yamada and Intaro Mizorogi were divorced by mutual consent, and Etsuko was placed in the custody of her mother, Misako Yamada.

On January 25, 1954, Misako Yamada married Capt. Samuel A. Hartwig, an American citizen and resident of Corpus Christi, Tex., who was stationed in Japan at that time. Captain Hartwig adopted his wife's adopted daughter immediately after his marriage. Etsuko Hartwig was 16 years of age at the time she was adopted by Captain Hartwig, and was therefore unable to come to this country with her mother and father when Captain Hartwig was transferred to the United States in 1954.

Inasmuch as it has been repeatedly stated as a fundamental principle of this Nation that it is against public policy and the general welfare of our citizens to cause the permanent separation of families, I feel that this bill should be given early and favorable consideration by this committee. I thank you.

H. R. 3285, by Mr. Fino—Connie Maria Fennessey

The beneficiary is a 15-year-old native and citizen of Italy whose mother is deceased and her father resides in Italy. She was adopted in 1957 in Germany by a United States citizen serviceman and his wife.

The pertinent facts in this case are contained in a letter dated May 29, 1957, from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. That letter and accompanying memorandum read as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington 25, D. C., May 29, 1957.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington 25, D. C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H. R. 3285) for the relief of Connie Maria Fennessey (born Concetta Maria Nicolais), there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the St. Louis, Mo., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would confer nonquota status upon the beneficiary pursuant to sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, by providing that she be considered the natural-born alien child of United States citizens.

As a quota immigrant the child would be chargeable to the quota for Italy.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

Enclosure.

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE CONNIE MARIA FENNESSEY (BORN CONCETTA MARIA NICOLAIS), BENEFICIARY OF H. R. 3285

Information concerning the case was obtained from Mr. and Mrs. Francis Patrick Fennessey, prospective adoptive parents of the beneficiary.

Connie Naria Fennessey (born Concetta Marie Nicolais), a native and citizen of Italy, was born on February 15, 1943. She is unmarried and has lived with Mr. and Mrs. Fennessey in Germany since March 1956.

The beneficiary is a student. She has never been in the United States. Her mother is deceased. Her father, a resident of Italy, has consented to her adoption and has authorized a consular official for Italy to act in his behalf in the German court where the adoption proceedings are pending. Mr. and Mrs. Fennessey executed an affidavit on August 10, 1956, before a notary public in Stuttgart, Germany, which authorized the notary public to obtain the court's approval of a contract for adoption. Mrs. Fennessey advised by letter on April 15, 1957, that the adoption proceedings had not yet been completed because the court had requested that additional documents be secured in the United States. Mrs. Fennessey also expressed an inclination to discontinue efforts to adopt the beneficiary because of the many difficulties being encountered, unless she is positively assured that the child will receive a visa after the adoption is completed.

Mr. and Mrs. Fennessey, both citizens of the United States, have two children. Mr. Fennessey is a Chief Warrant Officer and has served in the United States Army almost

continuously since September 21, 1935. He earns $5,000 a year. Mrs. Fennessey was a member of the United States Army Nurse Corps from April 14, 1942, until October 3, 1942, when she was relieved from active duty because of her marriage.

Private bill H. R. 11690, 84th Congress, introduced in behalf of the beneficiary, was not enacted.

The Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization submitted a supplemental report on July 12, which reads as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington 25, D. C., July 12, 1957.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives,
Washington 25, D. C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This refers to H. R. 3285, 85th Congress, in behalf of Connie Maria Fennessey (born Concetta Maria Nicolais).

Since submitting our report of May 29, 1957, Mrs. Maria Fennessey has advised that a decree directing the beneficiary's adoption was entered by the District Court at Stuttgart, Germany, on June 6, 1957.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

The Director of the Visa Office, Department of State, submitted a report on this legislation on October 29, 1956, regarding a bill then pending for the relief of the same person. That report reads as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, October 29, 1956.

The Honorable EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CELLER: I refer to your letter of June 21, 1956, requesting a report of the facts in the case of Connie Maria Fennessey, beneficiary of H. R. 11690, introduced by Mr. Fino on June 8, 1956.

A report dated October 12, 1956, has been received from the Consul General at Munich, Germany, furnishing the following information:

> The Consulate General received on April 23, 1956, the application for registration (AE–585) of Concetta M. Nicolais, born at Calitri, Prov. Avellino, Italy, on February 15, 1943, and a registration number under the nonpreference portion of the Italian quota was assigned, accordingly. The application indicates that the child's natural father is Salvatore Nicolais, presently residing at Largo Croce, Calitri, Italy, while the mother is listed as deceased. It was suggested to the adoptive father, CWO Francis P. Fennessey, by our letter of May 7, 1956, that although the fourth preference portion of the Italian quota was oversubscribed, he may wish to file a petition with the Immigration and Naturalization Service for such a status on behalf of the child in order to shorten the waiting period before the child's turn for consideration will be reached. No such

petition has been received, nor are any other documents contained in the file.

In view of the oversubscribed condition of the Italian quota, the child will encounter an indefinite wait before it will be possible to issue her a nonpreference or fourth preference immigrant visa. However, if legislation along the lines of H. R. 11690 should be enacted, the consul will be able to take prompt action in the case.

Sincerely yours,

ROLLAND WELCH,
Director, Visa Office.

Mr. Fino, the author of H. R. 3285, submitted the following statement in support of his bill:

> Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, thank you for the opportunity to acquaint you with Connie Maria Fennessey, for whom I have introduced H. R. 3285.
>
> The beneficiary, a native of Italy, was born on February 15, 1943. She was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Fennessey of Bronx, N. Y. Mr. Fennessey is a chief warrant officer, with the United States Army in Germany. By the way, the Fennesseys are scheduled to return to the United States in July of this year, and they very much hope their adopted daughter will be able to accompany them. Mr. Fennessey has served in the Army almost continuously since 1935. Mrs. Fennessey was a member of the United States Army Nurse Corps, and was relieved of active duty at the time of her marriage. They have two boys of their own, and because of complications Mrs. Fennessey is no longer able to have children. Their longing for a daughter led to their adoption of this little Italian child.
>
> Connie has lived with the Fennesseys in Germany since March 1956. Her mother is deceased and her father, a resident of Italy, consented to her adoption. Under date of June 14, 1957, Mrs. Fennessey advised me they had received the final adoption papers and the papers were then in the process of being translated.
>
> Connie attends school. At this point I would like to read to you from a letter from Connie's eighth grade teacher, written under date of January 2, 1957.
>
> I believe H. R. 3285 has considerable merit. Thank you.

H. R. 3464, by Mr. Moss—Yurdann Atakan

The beneficiary is a 22-year-old native and citizen of Turkey who is the step-daughter of a United States citizen who presently resides in Turkey and intends to return to the United States in the near future. His wife, and the mother of the beneficiary, is eligible to receive a nonquota visa, but his step-daughter is ineligible for such status because she is over 21.

The pertinent facts in this case are contained in a letter dated October 4, 1957, from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. That letter and accompanying memorandum read as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington 25, D. C., October 4, 1957.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington 25, D. C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H. R. 3464) for the relief of Yurdann Atakan, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the San Francisco, Calif. office of this Service, which has custody of those files. According to the records of this Service the beneficiary's correct name is Yurdanur Atakan.

The bill would confer nonquota status upon the 22-year-old stepdaughter of a United States citizen.

As a quota immigrant the beneficiary would be chargeable to the quota for Turkey.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

Enclosure.

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE YURDANN ATAKAN, BENEFICIARY OF H. R. 3464

Information concerning the case was obtained from Mr. Charles David LaRue, the stepfather of the beneficiary.

Yurdann Atakan, whose correct name is Yurdanur Atakan, was born on July 27, 1935, at Beykoz, Istanbul, Turkey, and is a citizen of Turkey. She has never been married. She lives with her mother, Mrs. Nazife Ercan LaRue, and her stepfather at P. K. 172, Adana, Turkey. The beneficiary has never been in the United States.

The beneficiary attended grade school for 5 years and a dressmaking school for 2 years. She is unemployed and has no income or assets. Her mother has been married twice. The first marriage to Aptullah Atakan was terminated by divorce on September 12, 1940. The beneficiary was the only child of that marriage. Her mother then married Charles David LaRue at Ankara, Turkey, on December 2, 1955. No children have resulted from that marriage.

Charles David LaRue was born on August 10, 1916, at Cleveland, Ohio, and is a United States citizen. He was married to Betty Wehe in 1941 at Sacramento, Calif., and divorced from her on April 9, 1948. They had one child, John Charles LaRue, who lives with his mother in Sacramento. Mr. LaRue contributes toward the support of his son but information as to the amount is not readily available.

Mr. LaRue completed 3 years of high school at Sacramento. His mother is deceased; his father and a brother live in Sacramento. Mr. LaRue served honorably in the United States Navy from 1944 until 1946. A master mechanic by trade, he has worked as a heavy equipment operator on con-

struction projects since 1946 in this country and abroad. He went to Turkey in 1951 to work on a construction project and has remained there. He is now employed as a master mechanic on an airport maintenance project of the United States Government at Adana, Turkey, at an annual salary of $10,000. His wife is not employed. She and the beneficiary are dependent upon Mr. LaRue for their support. Mrs. LaRue owns a home in Turkey which is valued at 30,000 Turkish lira, or about $9,000. Mr. LaRue stated that his assets consist of savings of $20,000.

Mr. LaRue expects to return to the United States soon to make his home. A nonquota immigrant visa is available to his wife, but she does not wish to come to the United States and leave the beneficiary alone in Turkey. In April 1956, the American Consulate in Ankara, Turkey, refused the issuance of a visa to the beneficiary on the ground, according to Mr. LaRue, that she was over eighteen years of age and ineligible to receive a nonquota visa. The committee may desire to request the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, Department of State, to secure information in this connection.

The Director of the Visa Office, Department of State, submitted the following report on this bill:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 31, 1957.

In reply refer to VO 150, Atakan, Yurdann

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CELLER: I refer to your letter of March 28, 1957, requesting a report in the case of Yurdann Atakan, beneficiary of H. R. 3464, 85th Congress, introduced by Mr. Moss on January 22, 1957.

A report dated May 23, 1957, has been received from the Embassy at Ankara, Turkey, furnishing the following information in the case:

Miss Yurdann Atakan and her mother, Nazife Ercan, applied at this Embassy on July 12, 1955, for immigration visas. On December 1, 1955, Nazife Ercan married Charles D. LaRue at Ankara, Turkey.

Mr. LaRue, an American citizen by birth in the United States, then petitioned the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Justice for nonquota status for his wife and stepdaughter. The Immigration and Naturalization Service approved the petition for Mrs. LaRue but refused nonquota status for Yurdann Atakan, having determined that the latter was over 18 years of age at the time of the marriage of her mother to Mr. LaRue.

There is some uncertainty about the actual birth date of Miss Atakan. The official birth certificate issued by the Turkish authorities shows her date of birth to have been July 27, 1938. A footnote on the birth certificate, however, states: "Her date of birth * * * was corrected as 1935 by

decision No. 358–406 dated May 12, 1954, of the 4th Civil Court of First Instance of Adana." This later date of birth would have brought Miss Atakan within the purview of section 101 (b) (1) (B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, making her eligible for nonquota status under the provisions of section 101 (a) (27) (A) of the Act.

Mr. LaRue has stated that the change in the official record was made to prevent the child's father from regaining her custody. Attempts by Mr. and Mrs. LaRue to have the original birth date restored in the official Turkish records have been unsuccessful.

Miss Yurdann Atakan is now ineligible for any preference status under the Turkish quota. Even were she eligible for such status, she would have to expect to wait for many years before becoming eligible for a visa. The Turkish quota is heavily oversubscribed. Mr. LaRue has informed the Embassy that he has no intention of leaving his stepdaughter in Turkey, and in order to keep his family together he plans, in the absence of a means of obtaining an immigration visa for Miss Atakan, to renew his contract abroad and remain outside the United States indefinitely.

Sincerely yours,

ROLLAND WELCH,
Director, Visa Office.

Mr. Moss, the author of H. R. 3464, submitted the following statement in support of his bill:

Mr. Chairman, on January 22, 1957, I introduced H. R. 3464 for the relief of Miss Yurdann Atakan, a 23-year-old Turkish citizen who is the stepdaughter of a United States citizen, John Charles LaRue, now living in Adana, Turkey.

Mr. LaRue married the beneficiary's mother, Mrs. Nazife Ercan, on December 2, 1955. This marriage accorded Mrs. LaRue non-quota-immigrant status. However, at the time of the marriage Yurdann Atakan was over 18 years of age and preference status was not available to her.

Mr. LaRue, a native of Ohio, has a long, satisfactory service record with the United States Government. Since 1951 he has been employed by the United States Government. Since 1951 he has been employed by the United States Government in Turkey at an annual salary of $10,000. His personal and other effects are valued at approximately $30,000. Therefore, he is capable of adequately providing for a family.

Mr. LaRue has been in Turkey for 6 years and he is most anxious to return to his home country with his family. If Mr. LaRue and his wife were to leave Turkey for this country, Miss Atakan would be left completely alone. There are no close relatives with whom she could live in Turkey, and, of course, she would still be dependent upon Mr. LaRue for her support.

It is evident that Yurdann Atakan will suffer greatly if she is not permitted to enter this country with her mother and stepfather. Additionally, failure to obtain a visa for her is working an extreme hardship on Mr. LaRue since he sincerely desires to return to the United States, yet he cannot leave half of his family alone and in a country so far removed from his own.

Attached for your consideration are affidavits attesting that Miss Atakan is a law-abiding individual, a copy of her birth certificate, a copy of Mr. LaRue's birth certificate, and the original certificate of witness to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. LaRue.

AFFIDAVIT

Before me Capt. George C. James at Detachment 10, TUSLOG, APO 289, New York, N. Y., came Charles D. LaRue, who being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am writing this statement on behalf of my stepdaughter, Yurdann Atakan, whom I wish to bring to the United States as a immigrant with my wife and me.

I have been employed in Turkey since October 1951 with a contracting company on United States Government contracts for aid to Turkey. I met and fell in love with my wife about March 1952 but we did not get married until December 1955, due to uncontrollable circumstances.

I have raised my stepdaughter since my wife and I first met, which is 5 years, and I love her as much as a child of my own. She has grown into a very nice young lady and I wish very much to see her have a good life in the United States with us.

The girl's birth date is July 27, 1935, which makes her over 21 years old at the present, so she cannot enter the United States on a nonquota basis. I have been working at Adana, Turkey, and the closest consul is at Ankara, Turkey, so I had a hard time getting information on this matter, which has put us in the present condition.

This young lady has no close relatives besides her mother and me, so it is almost impossible for me to expect her mother to leave Turkey without her daughter.

As you can realize, 5 years is a long time for anyone to be away from their home country so I wish to return to the United States as soon as possible. Any consideration that can be given this matter will be greatly appreciated by the three of us.

I am also very positive this young lady will make a good American citizen and I will look after and guide her the same as my own child.

CHARLES D. LARUE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of December 1956.

GEORGE C. JAMES,
Captain, USAF, Staff Judge Advocate.

H. R. 6670, by Mr. Fino—Donata Scarano.

The beneficiary is a 10-year-old native and citizen of Italy who was adopted in 1954 by a United States citizen and his wife who are distantly related to the child. She resides in Italy with her natural parents and is supported by contributions from her sponsors.

The pertinent facts in this case are contained in a letter dated July 11, 1957, from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. That letter and accompanying memorandum read as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington 25, D. C., July 11, 1957.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington 25, D. C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H. R. 6670) for the relief of Donata Scarano, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the New York, N. Y., office of this service, which has custody of those files. According to the records of this service, the beneficiary's correct given name is Donata, not Donato, as shown on line 5 of the bill.

The bill would confer nonquota immigrant status upon the 9-year-old adopted daughter of citizens of the United States.

As a quota immigrant the beneficiary would be chargeable to the quota for Italy.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE DONATA SCARANO, BENEFICIARY OF H. R. 6670

Information concerning this case was furnished by Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Scarano, the beneficiary's adoptive parents, who are the sponsors of the bill.

The beneficiary, Donata Scarano, is a native and citizen of Italy who was born on July 20, 1947. She resides with her natural parents in Manfredonia, Italy, and attends school there. She is distantly related to the sponsors and was legally adopted by them in an Italian court on March 16, 1954. Her parents are extremely poor and they have consented to her adoption. She is supported by periodic contributions from her sponsors. The beneficiary has three sisters and a brother who are citizens and residents of Italy.

The sponsors reside at 745 East 238th Street, Bronx, New York. Mr. Scarano was born in Italy on March 11, 1911, and is a derivative United States citizen. His wife, Josephine Scarano, nee Moretti, was born in Italy on September 13, 1910, and is also a derivative United States citizen. They were married in New York City on December 6, 1941, and are childless. Mr. Scarano operates an appliance repair shop and earns approximately $100 per week. Mrs. Scarano is a housewife. Their assets total approximately $15,000. The male sponsor's father, two brothers and two sisters are citizens of the United States. The female sponsor has a United States citizen brother.

The sponsors state that the beneficiary will reside with them upon her arrival in the United States.

Mr. Scarano entered the United States Army on April 24, 1941, and was honorably discharged therefrom on October 31, 1945.

On July 28, 1954, this Service approved the female sponsor's visa petition which granted the beneficiary fourth preference quota immigrant status pursuant to section 203 (a) (4) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

The Director of the Visa Office, Department of State, submitted the following report on this bill:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., August 28, 1957.

In reply refer to VO 150 Scarano, Donata

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CELLER: I refer to your letter of April 11, 1957, requesting a report in the case of Donata Scarano, the beneficiary of H. R. 6670, 85th Congress, introduced by Mr. Fino on April 4, 1957.

The records of the American Consulate at Naples, Italy, indicate that Donata Scarano is registered under the fourth preference portion of the Italian quota as of May 7, 1954. She has been adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Raffaele Scarano, 745 East 238th Street, Bronx 70, N. Y. Her natural parents are not known. She has been informed that she must expect a long waiting period before her turn is reached on the quota waiting list. Nothing in the records indicates a bar to her receiving a visa when she is reached under the quota or as the beneficiary of the proposed legislation, if enacted.

Sincerely yours,

ROLLAND WELCH,
Director, Visa Office.

Mr. Fino, the author of H. R. 6670, submitted the following statement in support of his bill:

MARCH 7, 1958.

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, I wish to thank you for the opportunity of speaking in behalf of Donata Scarano, age 10, for whom I have introduced H. R. 6670.

This child is a citizen of Italy, born July 20, 1947. She resides with her natural parents, three sisters, and a brother in Italy, and attends school there.

She was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Scarano of 745 East 238th Street, Bronx, N. Y., on March 16, 1954. The Scaranos were married in 1941, and are a childless couple.

Donata's parents consented to the adoption as they are extremely poor and have great difficulty in providing their children with the bare necessities of life. Theirs is a constant struggle to obtain for their children enough food for their daily need.

Donata is supported by periodic contributions from her sponsors.

Mr. Scarano is a veteran of World War II, honorably discharged, having served in the United States Army from 1941 to October 1945.

He operates an appliance repair shop, with an income of approximately $100 per week. Mrs. Scarano is a housewife.

I do wish to state that I have known the Scarano family for many years. They are hard working, sober, exemplary residents of their community, and enjoy an excellent reputation. They will give to their child, love, security and a keen sense of appreciation of the real values of life, as well as a good home.

Needless to say, your favorable approval of my bill will bring not only untold joy to a childless couple in fulfilling their greatest desire but it will give a new birth to a child born in extreme poverty, who has known nothing put poverty since the day of her birth. Thank you.

H. R. 6671, by Mr. Kilday—Joritta Dapilmoto and Lebrada Dapilmoto

The beneficiaries are natives and citizens of the Philippine Islands, who are the 25- and 24-year old daughters of a United States citizen serviceman. They were unable to accompany their mother and younger brothers and sister to the Uhited States in 1956 because they were then over 21 years of age.

The pertinent facts in this case are contained in a letter dated July 23, 1957, from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. That letter and accompanying memorandum read as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., July 23, 1957.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR Mr. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H. R. 6671) for the relief of Miss Joritta Dapilmoto and Miss Lebrada Dapilmoto, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiaries. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiaries by the San Antonio, Tex., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would confer nonquota status upon the 25- and 23-year-old daughters of a United States citizen.

As quota immigrants the aliens would be chargeable to the quota for the Philippines.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE MISS JORITTA DAPILMOTO AND MISS LEBRADA DAPILMOTO, BENEFICIARIES OF H. R. 6671

Information concerning this case was furnished by Sgt. Gaudioso Dapilmoto, the father of the beneficiaries.

Joritta Dapilmoto and Lebrada Dapilmoto are sisters. They are natives and citizens of the Philippines and were born on April 3, 1932, and January 19, 1934, respectively. They are single and reside in Okinawa where they have been employed as office workers at a United States Army installation since June 1954 at a salary of approximately $130 a month. Joritta Dapilmoto attended college for 2 years and Lebrada is a high-school graduate. Sergeant Dapilmoto advised that the beneficiaries have never been in the United States. They were over 21 years of age and not eligible for nonquota immigrant visas in 1956 when he received orders to come to the United States.

Sergeant Dapilmoto was born in the Philippines on October 28, 1908, and he was naturalized as a citizen of the United States on October 3, 1946, at Manila. He has been in the United States Army since April 8, 1926, except for short periods between enlistments. Since his arrival in the United States in December 1956, he has been stationed at Fort Sam Houston, Tex. He has no income other than his Army salary and owns no property. Sergeant Dapilmoto's wife and their five minor children, all natives and citizens of the Philippines, were admitted to the United States as nonquota immigrants on December 6, 1956. Their two youngest children, who also came to reside in the United States on that date, were born after Sergeant Dapilmoto was naturalized and are citizens of the United States.

The director of the Visa Office, Department of State, submitted the following report on this legislation:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 17, 1958.

In reply refer to VO 150 Dapilmoto, Joritta

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CELLER: I refer to your letter of May 1, 1957, requesting a report in the case of Joritta Dapilmoto, beneficiary of H. R. 6671, 85th Congress, introduced by Mr. Kilday, April 4, 1957.

A report received from the American consular unit at Naha, Okinawa, states that Joritta and Lebrada Dapilmoto, who are identifiable with the beneficiaries of H. R. 6671, are employees of the Department of the Army in Okinawa. It is indicated that they would be registered under the fourth preference portion of the Philippine quota if a petition by their father were approved by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. However, since the fourth preference portion of the Philippine quota is heavily oversubscribed, the Misses Dapilmoto would encounter a protracted period of waiting before quota numbers could be allotted for the issuance of visas to them.

According to presently available information the beneficiaries would be eligible to receive visas in the event the bill is enacted.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH S. HENDERSON, *Director, Visa Office.*

Mr. Kilday, the author of H. R. 6671, appeared before a Subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary and testified in support of his bill, as follows:

> Mr. Chairman: I appear before the committee in behalf of H. R. 6671, a private bill, introduced by me for the relief of the Misses Joritta and Lebrada Dapilmoto, native born citizens of the Philippines who are the daughters of Sgt. Gaudioso Dapilmoto, United States Army, a naturalized citizen of the United States.
>
> Sergeant Dapilmoto has been in the United States Army since 1926, and is presently assigned to duty at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., where he resides with his wife and other children, two of whom are citizens of the United States. The members of this family for which relief is sought in this bill, Joritta and Lebrada Dapilmoto, were over 21 years of age and, therefore, not eligible for nonquota immigrant visas in 1956 when their father received orders to come to the United States. Joritta is 25 years old, and Lebrada is 24 years old at this time.
>
> Inasmuch as two members of this family are restricted from joining their mother and father, brothers and sisters, it seems to me the relief sought in H. R. 6671 represents a reasonable request and should be favorably considered in order that the family unit can be together. Mr. Chairman, I request the committee's favorable consideration.

The committee also received the following letter from the father of the beneficiaries:

Fort Sam Houston, Tex., August 8, 1957.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman, House Judiciary Committee,
House of Representatives,
Washington 25, D. C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing to you in regard to H. R. 6671, which was offered in my behalf by Representative Paul J. Kilday on April 4, 1957. I am recently in receipt of a letter from Mr. Kilday which indicates that perhaps this bill will not be acted upon during the present session of Congress. Because of this information I am taking the liberty of writing to you in the hope that I can present some factors which may not now be known to you which would cause your committee to take action on this bill during the present session.

My daughters, Joritta and Lebrada, are still currently residing on Okinawa. Their original date to depart from Okinawa for Manila was August 1. However, in view of the fact that this bill was pending before your committee they have been granted an extension of time and will be permitted to stay at Fort Buckner, Okinawa, until September 1, 1957. In the event that the authorities there are not in receipt of some information pertaining to action taken on this bill by that date they will be returned to Manila at that time. This movement will create great personal hardship on my daughters in view of the fact they they will have to start over anew, completely, upon arrival

in Manila since they will be without employment or a place to live. In the event they are later admitted to the United States under the provisions of the bill now before your committee it will be necessary for them to make another complete move within a fairly short period of time with all the financial and personal problems which these moves create.

I have been a member of the United States Army continuously for the past 30 years and became a naturalized citizen of the United States on October 23, 1946. I have 7 children who reside with me here in the United States in addition to my 2 daughters who are residing on Okinawa. Prior to the time my daughters were left on Okinawa they had never been separated from their family and we are very anxious and desirous of having them join us here in the United States.

I would sincerely appreciate the earliest consideration of this bill by your committee, and especially request that, if possible, it receive your approval during the present session.

Sincerely yours,

GUADIOSO DAPILMOTO,
Sergeant, First Class, United States Army.

H. R. 7207, by Mr. Roosevelt—Jelena (Helen) Polhovski

The beneficiary is a 22-year-old native and citizen of Yugoslavia who resides in that country with her parents. Her father is the beneficiary of a first preference visa petition approved in his behalf on January 7, 1957, and his daughter became 21 8 days after the approval of that petition, thereby losing her eligibility for first-preference status. The beneficiary's grandparents are citizens of the United States and reside in this country.

The pertinent facts in this case are contained in a letter dated November 26, 1957, from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization of the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. That letter and accompanying memorandum read as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., November 26, 1957.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H. R. 7207) for the relief of Jelena (Helen) Polhovski, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Los Angeles, Calif., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would confer first-preference quota immigrant status upon the 21-year-old daughter of an alien who was granted such status on January 7, 1957.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE JELENA (HELEN) POLHOVSKI, BENEFICIARY OF H. R. 7202

Information concerning this case was furnished by Mr. and Mrs. Peter Alex Bichkov, the beneficiary's grandparents.

Jelena (Helen) Polhovski, a native and citizen of Yugoslavia, was born on January 15, 1936. She is single and lives with her parents, natives of Russia and citizens of Yugoslavia, at 20 Sumatovacka, Belgrade, Yugoslavia. She has never been in the United States. Her father, upon whom she is dependent for support, is Chief Electronics Engineer for the Academy of Science, an agency of the Yugoslavian Government. Mr. and Mrs. Bichkov could furnish no information concerning the family's income or assets. The beneficiary graduated from high school in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, and is now in her third year at the university in that city, majoring in architecture. A petition to accord Miss Polhovski's father first preference quota immigrant status was filed by the Randall Co., Culver City, Calif., and approved by this Service on January 7, 1957.

Peter Alex Bichkov and his wife, Valentina Michail Bichkov, nee Liduki, also known as Valentina Zukov, are naturalized citizens of the United States. They were married on August 19, 1944, at Sabac, Yugoslavia. No children have been born of the marriage. Mr. Bichkov's prior marriage, which was childless, was terminated by the death of his wife in 1922. Mrs. Bichkov has three children born of her prior marriage to Nicolas Zukov, who died in 1944. Her daughter, Nina, is the beneficiary's mother. One son is a citizen and resident of Canada and the other was last known to be in Russia. Mr. and Mrs. Bichkov live at 627 West 83d Street, Los Angeles, Calif. Neither is employed, Mr. Bichkov being a retired medical doctor. They are supported by social security and old-age pensions totaling $114.90 a month and $40 a month from rental property. They have assets valued at $12,700, consisting of real-estate holdings, furniture, and savings.

The Director of the Visa Office, Department of State, submitted the following report on this legislation:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., October 3, 1957.

In reply refer to VO 150 Polhovski, Jelena

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CELLER: I refer to your letter of June 6, 1957, requesting a report in the case of Jelena (Helen) Polhovski, beneficiary of H. R. 7207, 85th Congress, introduced by Mr. Roosevelt on May 2, 1957.

A report received from the American Embassy at Belgrade, Yugoslavia, states that Miss Polhovski is registered on the nonpreference portion of the Yugoslav quota waiting list as of November 20, 1951.

The report further states that the processing of Miss Polhovski's application was completed in the latter half of 1956, and at that time there appeared no reason to believe that she would not be eligible to receive a visa should the proposed bill be enacted.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK L. AUERBACH,
Acting Director, Visa Office.

Mr. Roosevelt, the author of H. R. 7207, appeared before a subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary, and testified in support of his bill, as follows:

> H. R. 7207 is a bill designed to prevent the separation of a 21-year-old girl, Jelena Polhovsky, from her parents. Mr. Vladimir Polhovsky, the father of the recipient of the bill, is an electronics engineer and has been granted a first preference visa as a person whose skills are urgently needed in the United States. His wife and daughter were included on his visa application.
>
> The approved visa petition was received in Belgrade on January 11, 4 days before Jelena became 21. The Yugoslav Government issued her exit papers on her birthday, but it was ruled that her entitlement to benefit from the petition no longer was in effect. She is now carried on the nonpreference quota list of Yugoslavia for which quota numbers will not be available to nonpreference applicants for an undetermined length of time. Unless H. R. 7207 is enacted, Miss Polhovsky will not be in a position to accompany her parents to the United States.
>
> A person of the age of 21 is legally an adult, but in this case there are unusual circumstances which I feel warrant considering Miss Polhovski as a minor child.
>
> First, there is the fact that she is an only child and there are no relatives living in Yugoslavia to look after her should she be left behind. I am informed that other members of the family have disappeared under coercive acts attributed to the Russians. Her parents are understandably fearful for her safety and well-being if she is left in Yugoslavia.
>
> One uncle managed to escape to Canada, and efforts were made to have Miss Polhovski enter that country to stay with him until she could qualify for entry into the United States. These efforts have not been successful.
>
> Second, Mr. and Mrs. Polhovski have delayed for over a year their departure pending the results of our efforts to get the special bill passed. Their visa, which expired in January 1958, has been renewed and the firm guaranteeing Mr. Polhovski's employment is anxiously awaiting his arrival.
>
> Third, it was a circumstance virtually beyond the control of the Polhovski family that has brought about this situation. They could not apply for exit visas until the approved petition had been received in the Embassy at Belgrade. Twenty-four additional hours would have made the difference, because I understand the exit visa was granted on Miss Polhovski's birth date. By only a few hours, therefore,

this young woman was deprived of the privilege of being included in her father's visa and all plans for their immediate departure were thrown into turmoil.

It is for these reasons that I feel this bill is entitled to the compassionate understanding and favorable consideration of this committee. I sincerely hope it will concur.

H. R. 7755, by Mr. Zablocki—Zdenka Elizabeth Wukovich

The beneficiary is an 18-year-old native and citizen of Yugoslavia who resides in that country. She lived with her natural mother and father and two brothers until her father deserted the family in 1944. She was adopted by her United States citizen uncle and his wife, a lawfully resident alien in the United States.

The pertinent facts in this case are contained in a letter dated July 25, 1957, from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. That letter and accompanying memorandum read as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., July 25, 1957.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H. R. 7755) for the relief of Zdenka Elizabeth Wukovich, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Milwaukee, Wis., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would confer nonquota status upon the alien child pursuant to sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act by providing that the child shall be considered the natural-born alien child of a United States citizen.

As a quota immigrant the child would be chargeable to the quota for Yugoslavia.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE ZDENKA ELIZABETH WUKOVICH, BENEFICIARY OF H. R. 7755

Information concerning the case was obtained from Mr. and Mrs. Roy Wukovich, adoptive parents of the beneficiary.

The beneficiary, Zdenka Elizabeth Wukovich, a native and citizen of Yugoslavia, was born on November 13, 1939. She has never married and lives at Kaptol, Yugoslavia.

Miss Wukovich works as a domestic servant for her room and board. She completed 6 years of school. She has no assets. Her natural parents, Steve and Anna Vernot, are separated. The beneficiary lived with them until her father deserted the family in 1944. Two brothers live with her natural mother in Yugoslavia.

The beneficiary has never been in the United States. According to her adoptive parents, they adopted her on March 15, 1955, at Pozega, Slavonska, Yugoslavia. Her natural mother and her adoptive mother are sisters. A petition to establish fourth preference in the issuance of an immigrant visa to the beneficiary, filed on April 16, 1955, was approved. However, she has been unable to secure a visa, because quota numbers under that portion of the quota for Yugoslavia have not become available.

Mr. Roy Wukovich entered the United States in 1912 and was naturalized as a citizen of the United States on January 5, 1940. His wife entered this country for permanent residence in 1922. Both were born in Yugoslavia. They live at 1551 South Fifth Street, Milwaukee, Wis. They have no other children. Mr. Wukovich is employed as a laborer by the Interstate Drop Forge Co. at a salary of $125 a week. They have an equity of about $10,000 in their home and personal property valued at about $5,000.

The Director of the Visa Office, Department of State, submitted the following report on this bill:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, September 19, 1957.

In reply refer to VO 150 Wukovich, Zdenka E.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CELLER: I refer to your letter of May 29, 1957, requesting a report in the case of Zdenka Elizabeth Wukovich, beneficiary of H. R. 7755, 85th Congress, introduced by Mr. Zablocki on May 23, 1957.

A report received from the American Embassy at Belgrade, Yugoslavia, states that Miss Wukovich is registered as an intending immigrant on the fourth preference section of the Yugoslav quota waiting list as of May 4, 1954. The report further states that the Embassy's files do not contain any other information which might be helpful to the committee.

Sincerely yours,

ROLLAND WELCH, *Director, Visa Office.*

Mr. Zablocki, who appeared before a subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary and testified in support of his bill, also submitted the following statement regarding his measure:

Beneficiary: Zdenka Wukovich, a native of Yugoslavia, was born November 13, 1939. She has completed 6 years of school and has never been married. She works as a domestic servant for her room and board. Miss Wukovich's natural parents, Steve and Anna Vernot, are separated, and the beneficiary has not lived with either one of them since 1944.

Adoption: Miss Wukovich was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Roy Wukovich on March 15, 1955, at Pozega Slavonska, Yugoslavia. Her natural mother and her adoptive mother are sisters.

Sponsor: Mr. and Mrs. Wukovich entered the United States respectively in 1912 and in 1922. Mr. Wukovich became a citizen in 1940. They have no other children. Mrs. Wukovich and Zdenka's natural mother are sisters. Mr. and Mrs. Wukovich have assets of about $15,000. He is employed. They are able to provide for Zdenka Wukovich.

Purpose of bill: The bill would enable Zdenka Wukovich to join her adoptive parents in Milwaukee. Zdenka Wukovich has been registered under the fourth preference portion of the Yugoslav quota since 1955. That portion of the quota is heavily oversubscribed.

Documents: A statement was furnished to the committee showing that Zdenka Wukovich will be able to leave Yugoslavia if she obtains an American visa.

The documents referred to in Mr. Zablocki's statement read as follows:

Attached hereto is a translation of a document from the Serbian to the English language:

PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE OF THE COUNTY OF SLAV. POZEGA,
SECRETARIAT FOR INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
Slav. Pozega, April 6, 1957.

STATEMENT

Please be informed that this office hereby states and affirms that there is no objection to the issuance of a passport and exit visa for Zdenka Wukovich, also known as Elizabeth Wukovich, who was born the daughter of Stepan and Anka Vernot and which child was born on November 13, 1939, at Kaptola, Slav. Pozega, Yugoslavia, where the child is now living and to permit her to emigrate from Yugoslavia to the United States of America.

This affirmation is issued on request and is to be used for the issuance of a visa and is not to be used for the benefit of any other person.

Death to fascism and liberty to the people.

[SEAL] I. DUIC, *Chief of Office.*

STATE OF WISCONSIN, MILWAUKEE COUNTY, ss:

George S. Stupar being first duly sworn on oath states that he understands, speaks, and reads the Serbian language, and that the above translation is a true and correct representation of the instrument hereto annexed and which is the subject of the above set forth translation.

GEORGE S. STUPAR.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of May 1957.

STEVE ENICH,
Notary Public,
Milwaukee County, Wis.

My commission expires October 23, 1960.

Attached hereto is a translation of a document from the Serbian to the English language:

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA,
PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNITY OF VELIKA,
SECRETARIAT OF SECTION OF PUBLIC WORKS No. 708, 1957,
Velika, April 24, 1957.

STATEMENT

Please be advised that this office affirms that Wukovich, nee Zdenka Vernot who was born on November 13, 1939, at Kaptola, County of Sl. Pozega, where she presently resides, is of good moral character and of good reputation and behavior, and that she is not inclined to any negative or poor moral character.

This affirmation is issued upon request and that the tax has been paid pursuant to paragraph 1 and 27 of the Internal Revenue Code and community taxes No. 1 and 2 and which are affixed hereto and have been duly canceled.

Death of fascism and liberty to the people.

[SEAL]

L. LONCAREVIC,
Deputy Section Chief.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
Milwaukee County, ss:

George S. Stupar being first duly sworn on oath states that he understands, speaks and reads the Serbian language, and that the above translation is a true and correct representation of the instrument hereto annexed and which is the subject of the above set forth translation.

GEORGE S. STUPAR.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of May 1957.

STEVE ENICH,
Notary Public, Milwaukee County, Wis.

My commission expires October 23, 1960.

H. R. 8937, by Mr. Fulton—Luigi Mariano

The beneficiary is a 21-year-old native and citizen of Italy who is unmarried and resides in that country. His father was admitted to the United States for permanent residence in 1954 and his mother and his two minor sisters were admitted to the United States as resident aliens in December of 1957. A visa petition granting the beneficiary third preference status was approved in 1955 but he became 21 before a quota number was available for his use.

The pertinent facts in this case are contained in a letter dated December 11, 1957, to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization. That letter and accompanying memorandum read as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, C. D., December 11, 1957.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H. R. 8937) for the relief of Luigi Mariano, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Pittsburgh, Pa. office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would confer third perference quota immigrant status upon the 21-year-old alien son of a lawful permanent resident alien.

As a quota immigrant the beneficiary would be chargeable to the quota for Italy.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE LUIGI MARIANO, BENEFICIARY OF H. R. 8937

Information concerning this case was obtained from Guido Mariano, father of the beneficiary.

The beneficiary, a citizen of Italy, was born on July 9, 1936, at Campolieto, Campobasso, Italy, where he resided since his birth. He is single and lives with his mother and two minor sisters. Since his graduation from elementary school, he has been employed part time as a barber and has assisted his mother on the small farm on which they reside.

The benefiicary's father, Guido Mariano, was born at Campolieto on July 22, 1910, and was married to the beneficiary's mother on May 18, 1933. Except for the periods of his service in the Italian Army, he was employed in his native town on his own and other farms until he entered the United States for permanent residence on November 26, 1954. Since March 1955, he has been employed as a bus boy at the Carlton House Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa. His earnings and tips for the year 1956 amounted to approximately $3,400. He has an equity of $3,700 in the $5,500 home in which he resides with his brother at 442 Boggs Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. In addition, he has a bank account in the amount of approximately $1,000 and $1,000 in cash. He has been forwarding small amounts of money to members of his family to supplement their income.

The director of the Visa Office, Department of State, submitted the following report on this legislation:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 16, 1958.

In reply refer to VO 150 Mariano, Luigi

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CELLER: I refer to your letter of September 4, 1957, requesting a report in the case of Luigi Mariano, beneficiary of H. R. 8937, 85th Congress, introduced by Mr. Fulton on July 29, 1957.

A report received from the American consulate general at Naples, Italy, indicates that since Mr. Mariano became 21 years of age on September 7, 1957, he is no longer entitled to the benefits of a petition approved by the Immigration and Naturalization Service on May 4, 1955, granting third preference status under the Italian quota and is now properly chargeable to the nonpreference portion of the quota.

Since the nonpreference portion of the Italian quota is heavily oversubscribed, Mr. Mariano must anticipate an indefinite period of waiting before a quota number could be allotted for his use.

According to presently available information there is no reason to believe that Mr. Mariano would not be ineligible to receive a visa in the event the bill is enacted.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH S. HENDERSON,
Director, Visa Office.

STATEMENT BY JAMES G. FULTON, M. C., BEFORE IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IN SUPPORT OF H. R. 8937 FOR THE RELIEF OF LUIGI MARIANO

I am submitting this statement to your committee urging favorable action on H. R. 8937 which I introduced for the relief of Luigi Mariano. This bill would permit Luigi Mariano to join his parents and family.

Luigi Mariano is the son of Guido Mariano, who came to the United States legally in November 1954, and lives with his brother, Ernesto Mariano, at 442 Boggs Avenue, Pittsburgh 11, Pa.

According to a letter received from the American consul in Naples, Italy, on June 27, 1957, a petition was on file at his office approving third-preference status for Mrs. Maria Caterina Mariano, and her three children who were notified that their registration priority was March 2, 1953.

The American consul in Naples, Italy, again wrote to me under date of November 6, 1957, advising that nonquota immigrant visas were issued to Mrs. Mariano and her children, Rosa and Giuseppina, but that her son, Luigi, unfortunately reached his 21st birthday on July 9, 1957, and was no longer entitled to preferential immigrant status.

In view of the fact that Mrs. Mariano and the two younger children arrived in the United States in December 1957 to join Guido Mariano, I urge this committee to take favorable action on this bill so that Luigi Mariano may also join his parents and family in this country.

H. R. 8966, by Mr. Cramer—Michele Attanasio

The beneficiary is a 14-year-old native and citizen of Italy who resides in that country with his natural parents but is supported by his great-uncle and his wife, citizens of the United States, who adopted the beneficiary in 1955.

The pertinent facts in this case are contained in a letter dated November 7, 1957, from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. That letter and accompanying memorandum read as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., November 7, 1957.

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (H. R. 8966) for the relief of Michele Attanasio, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Miami, Fla., office of this service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant nonquota status to the alien child pursuant to sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, by providing that the child shall be considered the natural-born alien child of United States citizens.

As a quota immigrant the child would be chargeable to the quota for Italy.

Sincerely,

J. M. SWING, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE MICHELE ATTANASIO, BENEFICIARY OF H. R. 8966

Information concerning this case was obtained from Mr. and Mrs. Jerome E. Attanasio, the beneficiary's adoptive parents.

The beneficiary, who was formerly known as Michele Del Monaco, was born on July 5, 1943, in Roccaromana, Caserta, Italy, and is a citizen of that country. He resides with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mattia Del Monaco in Roccaromana, Caserta, Italy. He has one brother and one sister who also reside with their parents. The beneficiary was legally adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Attanasio on January 14, 1955, in the Court of Appeals, Section of Minora, Napes, Italy. His parents consented to the adoption. He is a student in the

fourth grade and is supported by his adoptive parents. The beneficiary's father is the nephew of Mr. Jerome E. Attanasio.

Mr. Jerome E. Attanasio was born on July 17, 1881 in Roccaromana, Caserta, Italy, and became a citizen of the United States by naturalization on February 3, 1903. He married Lucia Sarli, a citizen of the United States, on August 3, 1905. This marriage was terminated by divorce in Ionia, Mich., in 1930. Eight children were born of this marriage who are now self-supporting. Mr. Attanasio married Ramona Mendoza Lopez on December 8, 1943, in Poland, Mich. She was born on May 5, 1898, in Aguas Buenas, Puerto Rico. She is not employed and is dependent upon her husband for her support. Mr. and Mrs. Attanasio reside at 409 North Palmer Street, Plant City, Fla. Mr. Attanasio is a real estate broker. He derives an income of $600 monthly from rental property. Mr. and Mrs. Attanasio jointly own assets valued at $80,000. They have no liabilities.

The director of the Visa Office, Department of State, submitted the following report on this legislation:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., December 5, 1957.

In reply refer to VO 150 Attanasio, Michele (Del Monaco).

Hon. EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CELLER: I refer to your letter of August 5, 1957, requesting a report in the case of Michele Attanasio, beneficiary of H. R. 8966, 85th Congress, introduced by Mr. Cramer on July 30, 1957.

A report received from the American consulate general at Naples, Italy, states as follows:

"Subject is the beneficiary of an approved fourth-preference petition filed in his favor by his adoptive father, Mr. Jerome G. Attanasio. His name has been entered on the appropriate Italian quota waiting list with a priority of March 24, 1955. He has been informed that in view of the heavily oversubscribed condition of the Italian quota, he must expect a very long period before a quota number becomes available for his use.

"Personal data concerning Michele Attanasio indicate that he was born on July 5, 1943, and he resides with his natural parents, Mattia and Maria Carmina Del Monaco, at Roccaromana, Caserta. If his adoptive father can submit evidence of having resided with the boy for at least 2 years, as required by section 2 (E) of Public Law 85–316, the boy's case can be processed promptly for a nonquota visa."

According to information presently available, there appears to be no reason why the child would not be otherwise eligible to receive a visa in the event the proposed bill were enacted.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH S. HENDERSON,
Director, Visa Office.

Mr. Cramer, the author of H. R. 8966, submitted the following statement in support of his bill:

H. R. 8966—MICHELE ATTANASIO

1. Mr. and Mrs. Attanasio adopted this 11-year-old boy about 1954 in Italy.
2. He does not come under the orphan provisions of the law since he has a living father and mother in Italy with whom he presently resides.
3. Mr. A. has been an American citizen since 1904 and is outstanding—he is president of the Italian-American Club locally and is financially responsible.
4. The bill is to remove quota restrictions—report of Immigration Service attached.

Upon consideration of all the facts in each case included in the joint resolution, the committee is of the opinion that H. J. Res. 576, as amended, should be enacted and accordingly recommends that it do pass.

○